

Heanor Urban District Council. 24

Medical Officer of Health's Report.

FOR THE YEAR 1911.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEANOR
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Gentlemen,

The Report I have now the honour to present to you refers to the Health of the Heanor Urban District for the year 1911. The Tables and Schedules required to be filled in for the Local Government Board do not this year require statistics for the separate portions and localities of the district. Believing that the separate calculation of the statistics for Codnor would be of interest to the Codnor Members of the Council and the inhabitants of that locality, I have been at the trouble to separately enumerate them as formerly.

A.—Natural and Social Conditions of District.

1. The elevation of this District varies from 190 to 418 feet above the sea-level (O.D.). The District lies entirely situated on the coal measures. The varying level of this district and its scattered character adds considerably to the expense and difficulty of drainage. To this cause is due the fact that it is necessary to have seven separate centres for dealing with the sewage.

The area of this District is 3,510 acres, of which about 20 acres are covered by water.

Population.—At the Census of 1901 the population of this District was 16,249; at the 1911 Census it was 19,851, an increase of 3,602. The figures for the Heanor and Codnor parts are given in the following Table.

	Census 1891.	Census 1901.	Census 1911.
Heanor	9,779	12,418	15,289
Codnor	3,848	3,831	4,562
	13,627	16,249	19,851

It will be noticed that whilst in the decade 1891-1901 the population of Codnor decreased, in the following inter-censal period it increased 72½, or 19 per cent.;

during the same period Heanor increased 2,871, or 23 per cent. The chief increase in the Codnor part of the District has been in the neighbourhood of Codnor Gate and Milward street. The housing accommodation and condition of the dwellings in Codnor are certainly much improved.

The number of inhabited houses in the District is estimated at 4,055. The Census returns with regard to this point have not yet been tabulated. The population and number of separate occupiers is given for the various wards in the following Table.

CENSUS 1911.				
Ward.	Separate	Occupiers.	Population.	
Codnor	...	695	...	3176
Heanor	...	1606	...	7630
Langley Mill	...	890	...	4169
Loscoe	...	293	...	1386
Marlpool	...	746	...	3490
				— —
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The population estimated to the middle of the year is 19,941; Heanor 15,361, and Codnor 4,580.

The number of new houses erected during the year is 64.

The rateable value of Heanor is £43,147, and the assessable value £34,480; the rateable value of Codnor is £15,101 and the assessable value £13,358. The General District Rate for the year was $\frac{3}{8}$ in the £ for Heanor, and $\frac{3}{4}$ in the £ for Codnor.

2. The inhabitants of this District are chiefly occupied in Coal Mining. In the Codnor part of the District there is no other general means of employment, except that that part of the District being of a more rural character, Agriculture is carried on. The farms in the whole District are chiefly grazing land for the production of Milk, by far the greater part of which is sold in the District. There are but few farms in this District sending milk away. In the Heanor part of the District there are a large Hosiery Factory, a Lace Factory, a Pottery, Wagon Works, Flour Mill, and Fire Grate Foundry. I am not aware of any occupation where there is danger to the workers from lead poisoning. At the Pottery I am informed that no lead glazing is used.

3. The amount of Poor-Law Relief paid during the year was £1,135.

4. General Hospitals, Eye and Ear Dispensaries, and Hospitals for Diseases of Women and Hospitals for Children are freely used by the inhabitants of this District, in the neighbouring towns of Nottingham and Derby.

The Hospital at Ilkeston, too, is used by the miners working in this District. There is no Hospital nor other institution in this District for gratuitous medical relief. At the present time there are no dispensaries for the treatment of Tuberculosis, and no beds available for Tubercular cases.

B.—Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

1. **WATER SUPPLY.**—The supply of this District is from the Meerbrook Sough, which is under the control of the Ilkeston and Heanor Water Board. Stoneyford—a very small hamlet in an outlying part of the District—is supplied by water from the Nottingham mains. The number of houses supplied from the public mains is 4,024. Nearly all the houses in the District have the Public Supply. The Supply of water is constant and sufficient, no inconvenience whatever being experienced, even during the prolonged dry summer of this year. There is no possibility of pollution of the supply by land drainage, and the supply has been pronounced by eminent analytical chemists to be of excellent quality. The water is derived from the carboniferous limestone of Mid-Derbyshire and has a to 2½ hardness of 26.5. This is reduced considerably by the Archbutt-Deeley process. The water is not liable to any plumbo-solvent action. There are no houses in this District with no supply of water within 100 yards. There are 31 houses not receiving the water supply which are mostly supplied by surface wells; some of these have soft water supplies, and a few houses in the neighbourhood of Woodlinkin are supplied by springs. It is obvious that these supplies are of a dangerous nature, as there is always the possibility of pollution from their surroundings. Of the 31 houses which are not supplied from the public mains, 17 are situate in Heanor and 14 in Codnor. Of these supplies 7 in Heanor and 5 in Codnor are already condemned as being unfit for use.

2. **RIVERS AND STREAMS.**—The whole of the drainage of this District ultimately finds its way into the River Erewash. Part of Heanor (Commonside) and part of Marlpool, drain through Shipley into the Nut Brook. The remaining part of the District drains into the Bailey Brook, with the exception of Stoneyford, a small outlying hamlet, which drains directly into the Erewash. At seven different centres there are sewage works belonging to this district which pour their effluents into the streams mentioned.

3. **DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.**—At the present time the drains and sewers are sufficient for the District. The Sewage Works for this District are at

Commonside (precipitation and irrigation), Cross Hill (septic tanks and 3 percolating filters), Langley Mill (precipitation and percolating filters), Loscoe, Stoneyford, and Tanners lane each have septic tanks and percolating filters ; and at Wood End there is precipitation, with percolating filters and irrigation. At the Langley Mill Out-fall a further filter is required, which I understand is shortly to be constructed.

4. CLOSET ACCOMMODATION. The approximate number of houses with Privy Middens is 1,290 ; with Pail Closets 2,295. and Water Closets 629. During the year 55 Privy Middens have been converted to Water Closets and 90 to Pail Closets. No Pail Closets have been converted to Water Closets.

The outline of the general policy of the District Council in this matter, is to erect no new houses without water closets. Wherever privy-middens are dealt with, the cases are considered on their merits as to whether it is convenient and possible to arrange for the drainage of water closets. There are still in the district many privy-middens and pail closets that could be conveniently converted into water closets as far as drainage is concerned. Too many privy-middens are converted into pail closets, although the figures show an improvement on former years.

5. SCAVENGING. There is public scavenging for the whole of the population, which is done by the servants of the District Council. It is not possible for me to give you figures comparing the cost in the several parts of the District, nor to compare the cost of scavenging houses on the water-closet system with houses with privies. Since the Council has had its own teams and done the work entirely by its own servants, the Scavenging has been both better done and at a cheaper rate.

Pail Closets are emptied weekly, and in the case of schools and common lodging-houses twice weekly. Ash-bins are emptied weekly, and privy-middens approximately every three months. The dry refuse is taken to various tips in the District, and the wet material is used on agricultural land, most of this material being taken to land in the Rural District of Smalley.

6. SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

(a) The number and nature of Inspections made by the Inspector of Nuisances during the year is given in the following Table—

TABLE II.—NUISANCES.

	1909	1910	1911
Houses Dirty	14	17	7
Houses Overcrowded	13	18	10
Dwelling-houses Dilapidated	39	62	30
Dwelling-houses Damp	29	37	20
Defective Eaves, Roofs, & Spouting	39	56	22
Defective Drainage	56	94	120
Water Closets and Drains Choked	23	18	25
Defective Sanitary Appliances	13	18	24
Insufficient Closet Accommodation	11	7	13
Dirty Closets	13	40	30
Defective Yard Paving	37	70	25
Want of Proper Water Supply	57	26	27
Polluted Wells	17	12	16
Dirty Yards and Courts	39	20	17
Offensive Accumulations	401	357	362
Animals kept so as to be a Nuisance	16	5	7
Wet and Defective Ashpits	76	78	50
Want of Ashpits or Ashbins	18	69	78
Defective and Leaking Privies	200	182	160
Offensive Privy Cesspools	66	42	35
Want of Manure Pit	3	—	1
Dangerous Buildings	20	15	12
Defective Closet Pails	27	6	10
Offensive Urinals	5	2	1
Water in Cellars	—	4	9
Other Nuisances	44	42	60
Proceedings taken	4	1	1
TOTALS	1279	1301	1172

(b) The number of statutory notices served during the year is 16 ; the number of informal notices is 224.

The number of defects and nuisances discovered during the year is 1,172, of which 1,098 are remedied. The greatest nuisance of the District at present is the large number of privy-middens ; the paving of many yards, too, requires attention.

7. PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.—The date of the Bye-Laws is 1860. The Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milk Shops Order of 1885 is in force in this District. Parts ii., iii., iv., v., vi., and x., of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act of 1907 were adopted Aug. 9th, 1909. What regulations are in force in this District with regard to Common Lodging Houses and Slaughterhouses are contained in the Bye-laws dated 1860.

There are 3 Common Lodging Houses, 32 Slaughter-houses, 50 Cowsheds and Milk Shops, 56 Workshops, and 18 Factories in this District. The Workshops are mostly milliners and dressmakers, and there are still some framework knitters in small workshops in this District. The Factories are mostly Lace, Hosiery, and Brickmaking, Milling, Wagon Building, Pottery Work, and Fire Grate Casting is also carried on.

Part of one Common Lodging House has been closed under Section 17 of the Housing and Town Planning Act, during the year.

There are no cellar dwellings in this District. There are but two offensive trades carried on in this District, viz., two tripe boilers; no complaints have arisen in connection with these.

8. SCHOOLS.—There are 14 Elementary Schools in this District; three of these are quite recent and up-to-date. The Heanor High street Girls' and Infants' Schools have been condemned, and arrangements are in progress for providing new schools to replace these.

The Drains, Lighting, and Ventilation of Jessop street School, Codnor, have been improved. The Draining and Ventilation of Commonsides Schools also have been improved. The Heating and Ventilation of Marlpool Infants' and Langley Mill Boys' have also had attention. The Sanitary arrangements of the Aldercar Schools have been improved. Town Water now supplies all the schools. In all cases of Infectious Disease the head teachers are informed, and at the week end classrooms from which cases of Infectious Disease have arisen during the week have a special cleansing; and all pencils and materials of that description are ordered to be disinfected.

It has not been necessary to close any departments or classes on account of Infectious Disease in any part of the District during the year.

The Medical Officer of Health is the School Medical Inspector of this District, and the work is under the control of the Derbyshire County Council.

9. FOOD.—(a) MILK SUPPLY. There are 37 cowkeepers on the register, and the number of cows in the District is approximately 299. There are 13 milk-sellers not cowkeepers. These people have not shops, but retail the milk from door to door. The space allowed per cow in old sheds is 600 c. feet, and in all new sheds the space allowed is 800 c. feet. There is no veterinary inspection of cattle in this District, and no cows have been condemned on account of tuberculous udders.

One hundred and five inspections have been made of cowsheds and dairies, and 65 notices have been served

which mostly relate to the cleansing of premises. Copies of the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order, 1885, have been supplied to cowkeepers. No case of the disposal of milk from a diseased beast has come before the notice of the Inspector or Medical Officer of Health. I am not aware of any milk being imported into this District except from farms in the immediate neighbourhood; and there is but a small proportion of the milk produced which leaves this District for other centres of population. A new and up-to-date cowshed has been erected on Mr. Slater's Farm, Denby Common.

(b) OTHER FOODS. The Bakehouses of this District are in a satisfactory condition; there are no underground Bakehouses. The Saturday night market and costers' carts coming into the District are from time to time inspected, and a box of kippers was destroyed by the instruction of the Inspector of Nuisances. There is no special arrangement for the inspection of Meat, except that the Sanitary Inspector makes frequent visits on Wednesday afternoons at the time of slaughtering to the Slaughterhouses. The difficulty of Meat inspection is much increased by the fact that slaughtering is distributed over the District in 32 centres. The meat killed in this District is of a good average quality. This last few years the sale of frozen foreign meat has much increased.

The Slaughterhouses of the District are in a satisfactory condition. Several improvements of floors, draining, and general construction have been made during the year.

A Carcase of Mutton was voluntarily surrendered by a butcher, and was destroyed as being unfit for food. During the inspection of Cowsheds, the Sanitary Inspector found on a farm at Codnor the carcase of a cow hanging in a Cowshed prepared and dressed in a manner in which it is customary to prepare a carcase for the food of man. He obtained the aid of a policeman and communicated with the Medical Officer of Health. About dusk-hour—a short time before the arrival of the Medical Officer of Health—a spring cart arrived on the premises, bringing slaughtering and butchers' tools and canvas sheeting. The carcase was duly seized by the Medical Officer of Health and condemned by a Justice of the Peace as being unwholesome and unfit for human food. The farmer on whose premises the carcase was found was summoned; the defence was that the carcase was intended for pigs and fowls and that the cart had arrived in order to remove another knacker that was on the premises alive. The carcase was that of a cow that

had died a natural death from septicæmia, and retained placenta. It was dressed with every care, and the udder and kidneys had been removed. After a lengthy hearing the Bench inflicted a fine of five pounds and costs. The knacker that was alive on the premises was disposed of in a proper manner. It is extremely difficult to catch the farmer when indulging in these practices, and I feel some gratification in the success of this case, especially in the way of a warning to other farmers in the District.

No carcasses have been condemned for Tuberculosis.

A Butchers' Association exists in the District, and I advise that this Association be approached with the idea of butchers voluntarily surrendering any diseased portion or organ. Arrangements could be made for the advice of the Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspector, and consultations between these and the officers of the Association with regard to any surrendered portion or organ could easily be arranged. I believe a similar arrangement works satisfactorily in the neighbouring town of Long Eaton.

10. HOUSING. (1) Eighteen dwelling-houses were inspected under and for the purposes of Section 17 of the Housing, Town Planning Act of 1909; all of these were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation; 18 representations were made to the Urban District Council, and the same number of Closing Orders were made. Under Section 15, one hundred and forty-six defective dwelling-houses were remedied without the making of Closing Orders, and no dwelling-house respecting which a Closing Order was made has been put into a fit state for human habitation.

The nature of defects found especially in those houses Closed were:—Old and dilapidated conditions, dangerous floors, defective roofs and spouting, and defective drainage and dampness of buildings.

Overcrowding is not prevalent in the District; ten cases have been satisfactorily dealt with. The new houses of this District are mostly let at a rental of from 5/6 to 7/6 per week. If it is possible to build houses with three bedrooms which could be let at 4/- a week I should advise the Council to encourage builders to give this matter attention. The housing accommodation at the present time is sufficient; 64 new houses have been erected during the year, and in various parts of the District building land is available for small investors. Generally there is plenty of open space about houses in this District, most of the new houses having at least 400 sq. yards to the dwelling. The scavenging is much

improved, but in many cases, especially in the neighbourhood of old houses, there is untidiness, the result of the indifference of the occupier in failing to cultivate plots which are really intended for gardens. There is a sufficiency of allotment gardens, and it is probably due to this fact that small plots near the houses are often neglected.

11. **FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.** There are no underground Bakehouses in this District. The number of premises used as Bakehouses is 16; they are in a satisfactory condition, and have been regularly inspected. Fourteen notices have been served in connection with Factories and Workshops, mostly with regard to whitewashing; one notice for dampness, one for insufficient light, and one for insufficient ventilation. These defects have been remedied.

There has been no failure on the part of Manufacturers to supply lists of Outworkers. The premises on which out-work is done have been inspected, and with the exception of three cases have been found in a wholesome condition. Verbal notices in these cases have been given and a re-inspection made, with a satisfactory result. One case of scarlet fever has occurred on premises where out-work was received. The out-work was promptly stopped, and satisfactory disinfection measures carried out.

Factory Nuisances under the Public Health Act:—Want of Cleanliness, 15; want of ventilation, 2; insufficient lighting, 1; dampness, 1; offensive accumulation, 1. At the Wagon Works of Messrs. G. R. Turner the pail closets have been abolished and water closets substituted.

C.—Sanitary Administration.

1. There is one Inspector of Nuisances in this District, and his work is done satisfactorily. It is four years since a whole time officer was appointed in this capacity, and in that period there has been a marked improvement brought about in this District.

2. There is no arrangement for cases of Tuberculosis in this District, and at present no Public Dispensary for the treatment of this disease. With regard to Hospital Accommodation for acute Infectious Diseases, a new set of premises is required. But few cases are sent to the Hospital, and when able the guardians of those sent are expected to pay the expenses incurred.

FURTHER SANITARY REQUIREMENTS.—Adoption of Water Closets.—Too many privy-middens exist, and too many of these are converted into pail closets.

There is still much to be done with regard to the Paving of Yards.

The Filters at the Outfalls for Sewage are all expected to be completed during the coming year.

With regard to Infectious Diseases, a new Hospital is required, and some arrangement should be made for cases in the later stages of Consumption.

D.—Prevalence of and Control over Acute Infectious Diseases.

Sixty-eight cases have been notified, 39 from Heanor and 29 from Codnor. Thirty-four cases of diphtheria have been notified, of which 17 occurred at Codnor ; 10 cases of erysipelas, 15 of scarlet fever, 5 of enteric fever (all of which occurred in Heanor), and 4 of puerperal fever have also been notified. There have been no cases which ought to have been removed but could not owing to lack of accommodation. There have been no return cases.

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the year 1911.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Number of Cases notified.							Total Cases notified in each locality.		Total Cases removed to Hospital	
	At all Ages.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.	Heanor.		Codnor.
Small-pox ...											
Cholera ...											
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup ...	34		12	18		4			17	17	3
Erysipelas ...	10				2	4	3	1	6	4	
Scarlet Fever ...	15		6	9					8	7	
Typhus Fever ...											
Enteric Fever ...	5			3	1	1			5		1
Relapsing Fever ...											
Continued Fever ...											
Puerperal Fever ...	4					4			3	1	
Plague ...											
Phthisis—Under Tu- berculosis Regula- tions, 1908 ...											
Under Tuberculo- sis Regulations, 1911 ...	7				4	2	1		4	3	
Others ...											
Totals ...	75		18	30	7	15	4	1	43	32	4

Isolation Hospital:—Name and Situation, Calladine House, Heanor (also Isolation Hospital of the Basford Rural District); Total Available Beds, 12; Number of Diseases that can be Concurrently Treated, 2.

Enteric Fever.—Three cases have occurred at Langley Mill, 1 at Marlpool, and 1 at High street, Heanor. One of the cases at Cromford road occurred on premises well-built, but although in good order there was a privy-midden. The other case on Cromford road was on premises with defective drains and general untidiness of the premises, and the case at 90 Station road was on premises with defective yards and offensive privies. The case at High street was on premises with offensive accumulations and the premises dilapidated. The case that occurred at East street was on premises concerning which there was no complaint.

Of the four cases of Puerperal Fever two were cases of grave complications of labour, and did not occur in connection with a mid-wife. In cases in which a mid-wife is concerned, the County Medical Officer of Health is notified specially.

Scarlet Fever.—This has been of a very mild type. Only one case has been notified in Heanor; 4 cases are from Langley Mill, 3 from Marlpool, 3 from Codnor, and 4 from Loscoe. A case of Scarlet Fever occurred at the Post Office, Langley Mill, where special care was taken in the isolation, a separate nurse being provided to look after the case entirely, not having any other duties. At one house in Loscoe a case occurred in which there was overcrowding. The house was relieved by some inmates leaving the premises, and since the disinfection the overcrowding has been remedied. On most of the premises on which these cases occurred no complaint could be made of the sanitary conditions. On five of the premises the defects found were—offensive accumulation 1, defective paving 1, choked drains 1, defective closet 1, and dilapidated premises 1.

Diphtheria.—Twelve cases have been notified from Codnor, 3 from Loscoe, and 2 from Stoneyford. From Marlpool and Langley 11 cases have been notified, from Heanor 5, and from Langley Mill 1. The cases at Stoneyford were in a house connected with which there was a choked drain. At twenty-three of the houses in which diphtheria occurred no defective sanitary arrangements were found. On two premises defective drains were found; on two there were offensive closets; two houses had defective paving; and at one house there was offensive accumulation.

Anti-toxin is supplied by the Council free of charge.

One case of Diphtheria occurred at a small farm where special care was taken to keep the milk from contamination. This case occurred the first week of

November, and was not the cause of any further spreading of the disease.

Schoolmasters are informed of the occurrence of Infectious Disease, and requests for cleansing class-rooms and utensils at the week-end, of a room from which a case of Infectious Disease has been notified, are issued. Parents are notified to keep all children from day and Sunday school from a house in which Infectious Disease exists. There are no public libraries in the District. Disinfectants are supplied by the Council, and the disinfection of premises after Infectious Disease is done by means of Formalin fumigation carried out under the supervision of the Inspector of Nuisances. There is no steam disinfector in the District. There are opportunities given to all medical practitioners in the District to have bacteriological examinations made at the Offices of the County Council to aid them in doubtful cases or to confirm their diagnoses.

There has been no serious outbreak of non-notifiable disease in the District beyond the prevalence of diarrhœa during the months of August and September, which was general throughout the District, and was not merely confined to infants, but was very prevalent among adults and was of a severe type. Although the heat of summer was of exceptional intensity and of long duration, during the end of May, June, and July there was not any diarrhœa present in an unusual degree, but early in August Diarrhœa became general.

E.—Prevalence and Control over Tuberculosis.

The number of deaths occurring in this District from Tubercular Diseases of the Lungs is 11. The number for the previous five years is : 1906, 12 deaths ; 1907, 10 deaths ; 1908, 17 deaths ; 1909, 19 deaths ; and in 1910, 15 deaths. Of the 11 deaths occurring in 1911 5 occurred at Codnor, and 6 in Heanor. There does not seem any special incidence of the disease in the locality. The Death-rate from Phthisis is .55.

At the present time there is no Hospital Accommodation available for bed-ridden cases, nor is there any Dispensary for the detection and treatment of early cases in this District. Some cases amongst the very poor ultimately gravitate to the provisions made for this disease at the Workhouse Infirmary.

Since it is the tendency to this disease rather than the disease itself that is hereditary, it is necessary that those suffering, and those who have undergone treatment at sanatoria or other places, should on their return to society show self-restraint as regards reproducing a stock

especially liable to suffer from this complaint. I am well aware the hope expressed in this is somewhat Utopian, but as education and intelligence advances there will no doubt be improvement in this direction, and it is a matter that should along with other precautions be duly pressed upon sufferers from this disease. It is only fair for society to demand that if sufferers have been cured or relieved at the public expense, self-restraint should be practised as a duty to society in general, and that it should be recognised as not a right thing to return home from the sanatorium to get married and produce a stock which is specially liable to continue the mischief that already exists amongst us.

Meetings of Medical Officers of Health and Representatives of Urban District Councils have been held at Derby with the idea of appointing Health Visitors for Tuberculous cases, and to discuss the question of the establishment of Dispensaries and Clinics for this complaint. Beyond this, nothing has been specially done in this District.

No cases have been notified under the Tuberculosis (Poor Law) Regulations, 1908.

Under the Tuberculosis (Hospital) Regulations, 1911, seven cases have been notified.

G.—Means for Preventing Mortality in Infancy.

The Infant Mortality for this District is 120.6 per thousand births registered. This is the highest figure during the last five years, and is no doubt due to the prolonged hot weather of last summer. The Infantile death-rate is not notably high in any one part of the District.

The Notification of Births Act, 1907, has not been adopted. 556 births have occurred in the District, of which 12 are illegitimate. The number of children dying under one year amongst the illegitimate children is one, amongst those legitimately born 66. The Infant Mortality amongst illegitimate children born is 83.3 per thousand illegitimate births registered; amongst the legitimately born the rate is 118.7. There is only one Factory employing women labour to any extent, and here but few married women are employed.

With regard to Mortality amongst Infants and the prevalence of diarrhoea in general, I think it important to point out that many pantries are improperly placed and constructed, especially in old houses (but also in some new ones), with regard to light and ventilation. It is impossible in hot weather to keep milk and other foods properly in some of the places which are now used for that purpose. I beg to draw your attention to this

matter when considering the passing of plans for new property.

I.—Vital Statistics of the District.

The population estimated to the middle of the year is 19,941 ; Heanor 15,361, and Codnor 4,580.

The number of births occurring in the District is 554 ; Heanor 437, and Codnor 117. Two births have occurred outside the District which belong to this District. The number of illegitimate births is 12. The birth-rate is 27.8 per thousand for the District ; the birth-rate for Heanor is 28.5, and for Codnor 25.7 per thousand.

The number of deaths occurring in the District is 214 ; outside the District 18 deaths have occurred which belong to this District, and one death has occurred in the District belonging to other Districts. The nett number of deaths belonging to this District is 231 ; Heanor 177 and Codnor 54. The death-rate for the whole District is 11.5. For Heanor it is 11.5, and for Codnor 11.7, per thousand.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1911 and previous years.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births.		Total Deaths registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.	Number.	Rate.	Of Non-residents registered in the District.	Of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 year of age.		At all Ages.	
								Number.	Rate.		
1906	18252	592	32.4	219	11.99		1	78	131.7	220	12.09
1907	18623	598	32.1	221	11.8		6	68	113.7	227	12.18
1908	19025	644	33.8	237	12.4		5	67	104	242	12.7
1909	19451	650	33.4	223	11.4		1	66	101.5	223	11.4
1910	19797	591	29.8	231	11.6		14	64	108.2	245	12.3
1911	19941	554	27.8	214	10.7	1	18	67	120.6	231	11.5

Area of District in Acres (exclusive of area covered by water)—3,490.

Census 1911 { Total Population at all ages—19,851.

{ Number of Inhabited Houses—not yet tabulated.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR.

The Causes of Death are given in the following tables :—

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1911.

Causes of Death.	All Ages.	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 3.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.
All Causes } Certified } Uncertified	231		18	11	8	7	19	44	57
Enteric Fever ...	1				1				
Small-pox ...									
Measles ...									
Scarlet Fever ...									
Whooping Cough ...	4	2	1	1					
Diphtheria and Croup	4			3	1				
Influenza ...									
Erysipelas ...									
Cerebro-Spinal Fever									
Phthisis (Pulmonary									
Tuberculosis) ...	11					3	6	1	1
Tuberculous Menin-									
gitis ...	3				2	1			
Other Tuberculous									
Diseases ...	6	4		1			1		
Rheumatic Fever ...									
Cancer, malignant									
Disease ...	12							8	4
Bronchitis ...	17	2	2				1	3	9
Broncho-Pneumonia									
Pneumonia (all other									
forms) ...	13	1	3	3			1		5
Other Diseases of									
Respiratory Organs									
Diarrhoea & Enteritis	18	11	5					2	
Appendicitis and									
Typhlitis ...									
Alcoholism ...									
Cirrhosis of Liver ...									
Nephritis & Bright's									
Disease ...	1						1		
Puerperal Fever ...									
Other accidents and									
diseases of Preg-									
nancy & Parturition	1					1			
Congenital Debility									
& Malformation,									
including Prema-									
ture Birth.	34	33	1						
Violent Deaths, ex-									
cluding Suicide...	10	2			1		2	2	3
Suicides ...	2					1		1	
Infantile Paralysis...	1				1				
Other Defined Dis-									
eases ...	72	0	2	2	2	1	7	27	25
Diseases ill-defined	21	6	4	1					10
	231	67	18	11	8	7	19	44	57

INFANT MORTALITY.

1911.—Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 year of age.

Causes of Death.	Under 1 week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
All causes										
Certified ...	14	2	1	1	18	18	13	13	5	67
Uncertified ...										
Small-pox ...										
Chicken-pox ...										
Measles ...										
Scarlet Fever ...										
Diphtheria and Croup ...										
Whooping Cough ...						1			1	2
Diarrhœa ...			1		1	3	1	4	1	10
Enteritis ...						1				1
Tubercu'cu; Menin-										
gitis ...								2		2
Abdominal Tubercu-										
losis ...						1	1			2
Other Tuberculous										
Diseases ...										
Congenital Malfor-										
mations ...	1				1	1	1			3
Premature Birth ...	10	1			11	1				12
Atrophy, Debility, &										
Marasmus ...	2	1		1	4	6	3	2	3	18
Atelectasis ...										
Injury at Birth ...										
Erysipelas ...										
Syphilis ...										
Rickets ...										
Meningitis (<i>not Tu-</i>										
<i>berculous</i>) ...										
Convulsions ...	1				1	1	3			5
Gastritis ...						1	2	2		5
Laryngitis ...								1		1
Bronchitis ...						1		1		2
Pneumonia, all forms							1			1
Suffocation, overly-										
ing. ...						1		1		2
Other causes ...							1			1
	14	2	1	1	18	18	13	13	5	67

Nett Births in the Year :—Legitimate, 544 ; Illegitimate, 12. Nett Deaths in the Year—Of Legitimate Infants, 66 ; of Illegitimate Infants, 1.

The death-rate from Phthisis for the whole District is .55 per thousand. For Heanor it was .39, and for Codnor 1.09 per thousand.

The rate of Infant Mortality is 120.6 per thousand births registered for the whole District. For Heanor it is 125.5 and for Codnor 101.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

During the year 872 children have been examined. The number of those examined on attaining the age of 5 years during the year is 471. Amongst those leaving school 401 have been examined.

Infant Boys :—Number examined, 231 ; average age, 5 years 5.9 months ; average height, 3ft. 5in. ; average weight, 37lbs. 10.9 oz. Infant Girls :—Number examined, 240 ; average age, 5 years 6.1 months ; average height, 3ft. 4.9in. ; average weight, 37 lbs. 1.2 oz.

Boys leaving :—206 examined ; average age, 12 years 4.8 months ; average height, 4ft. 7in. ; average weight, 72 lbs. 4 oz. Girls leaving :—195 examined ; average age, 12 years 6 months ; average height 4ft. 7.6in. ; average weight, 74 lbs. 10.7 oz.

Twenty-nine children are classified as being dull. Sixty-nine children were found to be verminous, 5 had ringworm, and 6 had impetigo, 1 had acne, 1 lupus, 2 eczema. Forty-two suffered from defective eyesight (errors of refraction), 7 from disease of the eyelids, 3 from squint, and one from opacity of the cornea. One hundred and two had enlargement of the tonsils, 21 suffered from deafness and wax in the ears, 1 from discharge from the ears, 11 from anæmia, 4 from heart disease, 4 from goitre, 1 from hydrocephalus, 2 from epilepsy, 1 from an extremely nervous disposition, 1 from rickets, 3 from nævus, 1 from papilloma of skin of neck, 3 from deformities, 1 from severe scar from burn, and 1 from hernia.

During the year the School Nurses have made 568 visits to the homes of children in connection with defects found. The number of heads examined for verminous condition is 19,247. Sixty-six children have been excluded from School on account of verminous condition. I am quite satisfied with the manner the School Nurses do their work, and have always found them both willing and punctual in all their duties.

THE RAINFALL IN 1911.

Summary of observations taken at Cross Hill, Codnor, Derby, at a station 372 feet above mean sea level :—

January	...	...	1.10	inches	on	11	days
February	...	...	1.95	"		15	"
March	...	...	1.40	"		14	"
April	...	...	1.16	"		11	"
May	...	...	.72	"		5	"
June	...	...	2.91	"		11	"
July	...	...	.05	"		2	"
August	...	...	1.48	"		8	"
September	...	...	1.41	"		10	"
October	...	...	2.41	"		17	"
November	...	...	2.08	"		19	"
December	...	...	5.12	"		28	"

— — —
21.79

— — —
151

The rainfall was below the average of the past 20 years by 4.42 inches. The greatest fall in any one day was 1.06 inches on June 24th. July with .05 on two days was the lowest record for this station, while the rainfall for December has only been exceeded on one occasion, and helps materially to pull up the average for the year.

A. F. PINE.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. TURTON.